

2

A
KEY
TO
CHRIST'S HOSPITAL,
CONTAINING
AN ACCOUNT
OF
THE ORIGINAL FOUNDATION,
BY
KING EDWARD THE SIXTH;
AND
The Subsequent Additional Institutions;
WITH
EXTRACTS
FROM
MR. ALDERMAN WAITHMAN'S PAMPHLET,
SHEWING THE ABUSES WITH RESPECT TO THE
CASES OF WARREN, PROBY, &c.
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
A GENERAL LIST OF THE GOVERNORS,
AND, LIKEWISE,
A LIST OF THOSE GOVERNORS WHO HAVE PRESENTATIONS
FOR THIS YEAR.

BY THE LATE
JOHN IRVING MAXWELL.

London:

PRINTED FOR RICHARDSON, CORNHILL; SHERWOOD, NEELY, AND
JONES, PATERNOSTER-ROW; AND HUGHES, LUDGATE-HILL.

1819.

INTRODUCTION.

IT has been frequently remarked, that there is no country where there are so many charities as in Great Britain; perhaps, also, there is no country where charities are so much abused. This is more particularly the case with respect to institutions for the education of the poor, some of which have been of such magnificent endowment, and the education and discipline so excellent and correct, that they have been coveted by the rich, hunted after by dignified clergymen with lucrative preferments, and made a source of patronage, in too many instances, to the Governors; in whose eyes the wealth and influence of the friend who makes the application, and his means of serving the Governor by votes for Ward Offices, or Seats in Parliament, have been more consulted than the severe necessities of the unprotected Orphan, or the charitable intentions of the Founders.

That the Right of Presentation to Christ's Hospital has been, in many instances, most flagrantly abused—that it has been occasionally even sold or made subservient to filthy lucre, might, if necessary, be easily proved.

That presentations have been unblushingly given to persons whose circumstances absolutely excluded them from participating in what was intended for the poor alone—persons who, by a combination of fraud and meanness, have improperly obtained presentations—the following pages will amply show.

A few years ago, the author of these pages, having a family of seven children under circumstances of extreme privations, and whom he found it impossible to educate, applied to a Gentleman with whom he had the honor of being acquainted; a Gentleman not less distinguished for his professional knowledge and talents than the affability of his manners, which have raised him from the Bar to the Bench, to obtain a Presentation to Christ's Hospital: the answer was, that he could almost as easy obtain a Seat in the House of Commons: that he had indeed obtained one, but that he had walked upwards of one hundred miles before he obtained it; and that, however benevolently disposed, the

difficulties were such as to deter him from making the experiment.

Thus disappointed, and experiencing at the same time the greatest inconvenience from the want of a General List of the Governors, the writer had determined to publish one, to enable persons similarly circumstanced to know, at least, where to apply. This List he has, at no small labour and expense, succeeded in collecting, with, he trusts, but few imperfections. If, however, it is not so perfect as it might be, he hopes the public will bear in mind, that it is the first thing of the kind that has been published; and the difficulty of obtaining a correct List, when there are so many interested in keeping it from the public eye. He has also added a List of those Governors who have Presentations for the present year, which is annually published by direction of the Governors, and is the only List which they have been in the habit of printing.

Through the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Alderman Waithman, several of the most flagrant abuses have been brought to light, and in a measure corrected, as will be seen in the Cases of Warren and Proby; which were two of those daring attempts which have at different times been made to convert this Institution into an asy-

lum for dignified paupers, instead of a place of instruction and support for those who had no other means of obtaining either. And it must ever be a source of the most heartfelt satisfaction to that upright and public-spirited Magistrate, that his exertions have been rewarded by his grateful fellow-citizens with the highest honour which it was in their power to bestow.

In humble imitation of his noble example; to give more publicity to the abuses which have been practised, and to fling wide the doors of communication to persons who may be real objects of this Charity, is the object of the writer of these pages. The materials have been collected from his very interesting Pamphlet, and from the Reports of the Committee of Education, the price of which volume prevents it from obtaining that extensive circulation which the circumstances of those who are the objects of the Charity require.

If, therefore, from the means of information hereby communicated, the author of these pages shall have succeeded in opening the door of this Charity to but one poor orphan who otherwise might not have obtained it, he will feel conscious, in giving utterance to the departed spirits of the Founders, that he has not laboured in vain.

With respect to the class of individuals from whom the selection ought to be made, there can be no doubt. The simplicity of the dress, the plainness of the fare, the bond entered into by the parent with the officer of the parish, relative to settlements; the certificate of the ministers and churchwardens, that the child has no other mode of obtaining education; independently of the Royal Charter, and the Will of the Benefactors; emphatically point out that class of children for whom the Institution was intended.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015

<https://archive.org/details/b21484338>

A
K E Y
TO
CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

THIS Institution was in part founded in 1552, and the other part in 1678. It was incorporated by two royal charters, one from Edward VI. and the other from Charles II.

On the site of this Hospital anciently stood the House of the Grey or Mendicant Friars of the Order of St. Francis, founded by John Erby about 1225, and part of the present edifice is a cloister of the Convent.

This establishment is said to have derived its origin from the following circumstance:—

At the general dissolution of monasteries, this convent having been surrendered to Henry VIII. that monarch, a short time before his death, is said to have founded Christ's Hospital, grant-

ing the monastery, with other lands, to the city, *for the relief of the poor.*

This benevolent object, having been, however, neglected, Edward the VIth, at the suggestion of Ridley, Bishop of London, sent a letter to the Lord Mayor, inviting his assistance; and in a short period afterwards a regular system for the relief of the poor was established, of which this Hospital constituted one principal part.

The poor at this period were distinguished under *three* classes, and the following institutions were respectively appropriated to their relief; *viz.* *St. Bartholomew's* and *St. Thomas's Hospitals* were destined to relieve the *diseased*; *Bridewell* to support and correct the *idle*; and *Christ's Hospital* to educate and maintain the *young and helpless.*

The Governors of these several Hospitals were incorporated by the title of

“The Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London, Governors of the Possessions, Revenues, and Goods of the Hospitals of Edward the VIth King of England.”

By the same charter of incorporation, lands also were granted to Christ's Hospital to the yearly amount of 600*l.* belonging to the Savoy, and other benefactions; the last being his licence to take lands in mortmain to the value of 4000 marks yearly.

Charles II. founded a Mathematical School in this House for 40 boys, 10 of whom are yearly

bound out to the sea-service, and in their places 10 more are received on the foundation.

Another Mathematical School has also been founded by Mr. Travers, which is confined to the sons of Lieutenants in the Royal Navy, but these boys are not compelled to go to sea.

The House of the Grey Friars was first prepared for the reception of the children in 1552; and in November, in the same year, nearly 400 were admitted.

The present building, which is very extensive, appears to have been constructed more for its internal accommodation, than its exterior effect. The south front, which adjoins Newgate-street, is decorated with Doric pilasters placed upon pedestals, and is the best.

The Great Hall is a spacious room in which the boys breakfast, dine, and sup. It was rebuilt (the former having been burned in the general fire of London) at the expense of £0000. by Sir John Frederic, an Alderman of London.

At the upper end, on one side, is an immensely large picture by Verrio, representing James II. surrounded by his nobles, and receiving the President, Governor, and several of the Children of the Hospital.

In this picture are half-lengths of Edward VI. and Charles II., which are represented hanging as portraits.

At the lower end is a painting representing

Edward VI. delivering the Charter of the Hospital to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, who are in their robes, and kneeling: near the King is Bishop Ridley, at whose suggestion the Hospital is said to have been instituted. There are also paintings of several other Benefactors at the upper end of the Hall.

In this Hall is a fine organ; and in the winter, after Christmas, an anthem is sung by the boys, about six o'clock in the evening, which is usually attended by select company, admitted by tickets.

In the Court Room (a spacious apartment where the Governors meet) are portraits of Edward VI., and of the principal Benefactors to the Hospital. That of Edward, supposed to be an original, is by Hans Holbein, considered to be a very fine painting.

The present building having fallen, in many places, to irreparable decay, is intended to be rebuilt, as soon as an accumulating fund, which has been set apart for that purpose, shall have proved adequate to the undertaking.

ENDOWMENT, LEGACIES, &c..

[Extracted from the Evidence of Messrs. Palmer and Corp,
Treasurer and Chief Clerk of the Hospital.]

The Corporation derives little or no benefit from the charter; the estates, it appears, were first given to the City of London, and afterwards ap-

portioned to the Royal Hospitals as they thought proper. The other property of the Corporation consists of legacies and donations at various periods, at once numerous and considerable.

The largest of these legacies is that of *Lady Ramsay*, consisting of an estate chiefly situate in Essex and Surrey, and one house in London, the rental of which is nearly 400*l.* per annum; this was bequeathed in 1592 or 1593; it is charged with payments of 240*l.*; and the rent at that time was supposed to have been about 4000*l.* or upwards.

Another considerable legacy consists of a very capital estate in Lincolnshire, of about 3200*l.* a year, bequeathed by *Mr. Henry Stone* in 1693. But this estate has cost the Hospital, in the expense of drainage, inclosures, new buildings, and other improvements, upwards of 40,000*l.*

Another considerable bequest consists of five farms, left by *Mr. Garway*, of Sussex, about 1702, just before the Mortmain Act, the rental of which is now 1810*l.* per annum.

Mr. Barnes also gave the Corporation some very good estates in London: *Mr. Barnham*, *Mr. Martin Bowes*, and *Mr. Blundell*, were also considerable benefactors, with several others.

Many of these legacies are left upon conditions—such as payment of the outgoings charged upon the property; the admission of children; some also for scholarships at the university. *Lady Ramsay* particularly, left some charged with payments to

old soldiers and widows—Mr. Barnes, to pensioners, &c.*

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The whole gross income of this Corporation, exclusive of the balance in the hands of the Treasurer, upon making up the accounts, and arising from all sources, amounted,

				<i>Expenses.</i>
In {	1814 to	£ 44,625	£ 41,061
	1815....	43,386	40,420

The average balance in the hands of the Treasurer, which fluctuates at particular periods, is about 2000*l*.

The nurses are paid weekly; provision bills, quarterly; and the workmen and tradesmen's bills, half yearly.

The cash-book is balanced every week, signed by the Treasurer, and laid before the Committee every time they meet: the general account of receipts and payments is made up at the end of every year, and reported to the Court in March.

* The Governors of this Hospital have been also made Trustees to several other extensive Charities, by the Founders; amongst others, is one of 10*l*. a year each, for life, to 100 Blind Men. This ought to be made known, as this particular Fund, as well as some others, have often been confounded with those of the Hospital, with which they have no connection.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN ON THE ESTABLISHMENT.

The beds, and other accommodations, are for 1156, including 80 girls. And Mr. Palmer states, there were *then* (1816) in the House 1062, including about 65 or 70 girls, and 120 out-standing presentations, which were daily coming in for admission; but there is no clause in the charter limiting the number to 1156; they maintain as many as the Hospital will accommodate, and their funds can maintain.

This statement includes the Establishment at Hertford; which, although it may be considered in some degree as a preparatory School to Christ's Hospital, is nevertheless not altogether so. Some of the boys, whose friends particularly desire it, having been permitted to remain there the whole of their time, but never more than two of these at once. Amongst the younger children at this School, the system of Dr. Bell has been adopted.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.

Previous to the year 1809, there was no strict rule as to the age of admission; children might have been admitted older than *ten*, but none under *seven*.

By the regulation in 1809,* the admission of Boys into this Charity, is from *seven to ten* years of age.

The children are *taught, lodged, and clothed*, without a shilling expense to their parents, and are also provided with all the books they have occasion for ; and with such as are bound out, an apprentice fee of 5*l.* is paid ; several of the Benefactors having left that sum for such specific purpose.

The boys, with the exception of those who go to College, and those who go on the sea service, are permitted to remain until they are *fifteen*.

MODE OF INSTRUCTION—EXHIBITIONS.

[The Rev. Dr. Trollope, Head Master, here joins in evidence.]

The boys are taught to the utmost extent they are taught in any other great school,—reading, writing, arithmetic, all classical learning, and Hebrew ; part in mathematics and part in drawing.

There are *seven* exhibitions for Oxford, and one for Cambridge, belonging to this institution. The value of these exhibitions is 60*l.* per annum, at Cambridge, and at Pembroke Hall they have an additional exhibition from the College, making about 90*l.* for four years, and 50*l.* for the last three years, to which may be added the expenses of Bachelors' and Masters' degrees, which are all paid by the Hospital.

* See these Regulations at length in page 48.

The Oxford Exhibitions are 10*l.* more, or 70*l.* The Governors pay all fees of entrance; 20*l.* towards furnishing the room, 10*l.* for the books, and 10*l.* for their clothes, making at least 50*l.* altogether for the outfit.

According to a recent regulation, the *whole of the boys* proceed as far in the classics as their talent or age will allow them. They all leave at *fifteen*, except those who go to the University, or go to sea.

With respect to the average number of boys instructed in the classics, the head-master (Dr. Trollope) stated that there were *sixty* under him in the Upper Grammar School; there were about 150 under the second master, "but upwards of 500 (continues Dr. Trollope) *will be* instructed in Latin, &c. *and as far as I can say, I do not think that they can go further, and even with some of them it is quite the utmost.*"

About *eight* or *ten* boys go through the classical course *completely*, to fill up the University exhibitions as they become vacant.

At the Hertford seminary, at which, when full, there are about 416; about 200 are taught in the classics, and these boys are drafted in general at the age of *twelve* to London.

Those who reach the Upper School, or who attain the last stage of what may be called the ordinary classical education, amount to about *sixty*.

SELECTION OF SCHOLARS FOR EXHIBITIONS.

The scholars are selected for exhibitions solely by the head-master, without any interference of the Governors, according to their talent and behaviour—frequently by the recommendation of their friends. The head-master makes the choice without consulting any one at the time, and he chuses them when they would have been otherwise discharged, or about the age of *fifteen*.

In the event of more than one boy being *equally* qualified, the choice would fall upon the boy of the best behaviour; or, if talent and behaviour were both equal, it would be regulated by age.

One exhibition goes every year to Cambridge, and one every seventh year to Oxford, forming *eight* in seven years altogether. All these exhibitions are at *the absolute disposal of the head-master*.

TEACHERS AND OFFICERS ON THE ESTABLISHMENT.

In London there are *four* classical masters, *two* writing masters, and *two* ushers, a mathematical, drawing, and singing master.

At Hertford, there is a classical master, writing master, two ushers, and *two* mistresses to the girls' school.

In addition to these, there is a matron and a steward at each place; six beadles in London, and two at Hertford; thirteen nurses in London, and

nine at Hertford, and a cook at each place; besides physician and surgeon attached to the establishment; a resident apothecary in London; at Hertford the apothecary is not resident.

There are also *four* clerks, a surveyor, and architect, land surveyor, and solicitor; three street-keepers, elected and paid by the Governors, who act under the Lord Mayor as constables, to clear the streets and keep the peace.

SALARIES AND EMOLUMENTS OF MASTERS, OFFICERS, &c.

The salary of the head-master is 240*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* That of the second master in town, and the master at Hertford, is 205*l.* and of the third, 180*l.*

All the masters (except the 4th master in town, who has an allowance in lieu,) have houses, rent and tax free, but neither coals, candles, nor any other perquisite.*

The treasurer has no salary, but he has a house, the taxes of which are paid by the Hospital, and medical attendance; he has also the use of the balances which happen to be in his hands.

* A Sunday evening lecture, established by the Governors in 1804, for instructing the children in the fundamental points of the Christian religion, is delivered by the Upper Grammar Master *eight months only* during the year (the children having public suppers and prayers, when it would be inconvenient to attend the lecture; and the other months being vacation), for which he receives 50 guineas.

All the officers also have houses, and the rent and taxes paid, but no perquisites, except medical attendance and medicines. One or two of the bea-
dles have a chaldron of coals.

VACATIONS.

One month in August—a *fortnight* at Christmas—*eleven days* at Easter, with the Bank and City holidays.

A library has been established within the school, and no book is permitted to be read by the children until it has been inspected and read by the head-master.

SCHOOL HOURS.

From the 1st of March to the 31st of October school begins at *seven*, and continues till *eight*; then they have an hour's play; then from *nine* to *twelve*, when *two* hours are allowed for dinner, &c. and from *two* to *five* (in the whole *seven hours*).

In the winter (from the 1st of November to the last day of February) they begin school at eight, at nine have their hour's play, and from *ten* to *twelve*; in the afternoon from *two* to *four*. Excepting the whole of Saturday afternoon, and of Thursdays after *three*, throughout the year.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR EXPENSES.

The annual amount of the whole salaries in

London, is 5244*l.* which includes the wages of all the servants.

The Hertford establishment is 1746*l.* being in the whole for salaries, 6990*l.*; this latter sum includes pensions to retired officers and widows, paid during the year 1816.

The expense of clothing, salaries, and other expences of each child, was 32*l.* 11*s.*—Including building, expense of managing the estate, and every thing, it would amount to 37*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* each child.

HOUSE EXPENSES FOR 1815.

The expenses for provision, apparel, medicine, and stationery, salaries to apothecaries, board wages for nurses and servants, including every thing relating to the children, except the salaries of the masters and officers for the two establishments of London and Hertford, amounted to 21*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* per child, being in the aggregate 22547*l.*

NUMBER OF CHILDREN ADMITTED ANNUALLY.

One hundred and thirty boys were voted for admission, to be presented in 1816 on Governors' presentations, besides six girls, who were admitted by lots to be drawn for them, independent of presentations from *gifts*.

The Hospital is obligated, out of estates given, to receive many children; of this description are *four* every year from Guy's Hospital; the others

are chiefly from parishes and companies entitled to present by old wills or other donations.

“What is the annual number of those not admitted by Governors’ presentations?”

“We generally discharge about 170 or 180 boys in a year, including all the ways of dismissal. We have known 200 children discharged at a time, when there were more children than at present (1816), and to supply these vacancies, 130 boys and 6 girls were agreed to be presented, each of the years 1814 and 1815; the number is regulated by the finances after the report has been made on the examination of the accounts. The remaining vacancies are filled up by girls.”

CHILDREN MAINTAINED ON GIFTS.

There are 90 children constantly maintained from different gifts in the Hospital; the vacancies in that number are supplied as they arise, without waiting for the annual period. When a boy of this description is discharged, notice is given, and his place is filled up.

“Are those thus entitled, restricted as to the boys whom they are to present?”

“The wills are various; many leave it to the Governors to present in the usual way; some particular benefactors state, that they shall be of *particular ages*; but there are very few exceptions to the general regulations of the

House. Whatever limitations are put in the will of the benefactor, we see they are performed in the selection of that object.

“There are a certain number of children presented every year, sons of Lieutenants in the Navy, under the Will of Mr. Travers, not included in the 180 before specified; there are 50 of these Lieutenants’ sons always maintained.”

GOVERNMENT, IN WHOM VESTED.

By the 22d of George III. (passed to settle the disputes between the City of London and the Hospital, 1782), intituled,

“An Act to render valid and effectual certain Articles of Agreement between the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, Governors of the Possessions, Revenues, and Goods, of the Hospitals of Edward the VIth, King of England, of *Christ, Bridewell*, and *St. Thomas* the Apostle; and of the Hospitals of Henry the VIIIth, King of England, called the House of the Poor, in West Smithfield, near London, and of the House and Hospital called Bethlehem, and the Presidents, Treasurers, and Acting Governors of the said several Hospitals.”

The share of the Government of this Hospital belonging to the Corporation of the City of London, has become vested in the *Lord Mayor, Aldermen*,

and Twelve Common Councilmen, chosen by the whole Common Council.

The Governors, exclusive of the Corporation, consist of Noblemen and Gentlemen of all ranks, who become benefactors to a certain amount.

MODE OF APPOINTING GOVERNORS BY BENEFACTION.

The Treasurer, upon receiving a Benefaction of 400*l.*, informs the Committee, who recommend to the Court, that from its *specialty*, the gentleman should be made a Governor, if qualified.

The Court then refer it back to the Committee to consider his qualifications, and to report, which is done by ballot.

Such Benefactor has *always* been appointed a Governor; no Benefaction Governor having ever been rejected by the Court of Governors, or the Committee of Almoners, for the last 41 years.

The number of Governors upon the list by Benefactions within the last 10 years (reckoning back from 1816) was 105; the amount of whose benefactions was 30,030*l.*

All these Governors are not made by virtue of having given 400*l.* each. Twenty are to be named in *two years* by the Governors in rotation. If there are twenty Governors made from Benefactions, there are no nominations, except in the case of a new Alderman being made in the two years.

The Mayor, each Alderman, and each of the

Twelve Common-Councilmen chosen by the rest of the body; have all the privileges of *Individual Governors*: each of these is a Governor. The Aldermen have exclusive rights; but the Governors who are of the Common Council have no exclusive privileges.

The Act settles, that they are to act *in common* with all the other Governors; have the same privileges and powers, but no more; and if they quit the Common Council, they are no longer Governors. The same is to be observed with respect to the Aldermen; they can make permanent Governors during the time they are Governors.

“Are there any other Governors, exclusive of the Corporation of the City, and the Governors by Benefaction, and the ten Governors a year chosen in rotation by the other Governors?”

“Every Alderman at the first biennial nomination after he comes into his office of Alderman, is allowed to name a Governor, which Governor is to be a Benefactor of 200*l.* although the number should be full, of *twenty* nominated by the other Governors or Benefactors; thus: suppose there are seventeen Benefaction Governors in two years, the Governors in rotation beginning where the last nomination left off, fill up those *three*, unless an Alderman is come in to office since the last nomination, in which case he names *one*, and the Governors name the other *two*; but if there are *twenty* Bene-

faction Governors, and a new Alderman has come into office, he names the *twenty-first* Governor, and there is no rotation Governor named at all."

The number of Benefaction Governors is never limited; every Governor, nominated in what way soever, must become a Benefactor to the amount; but Aldermen becoming Governors do not always become Benefactors.

MODE OF HOLDING COURTS, &c.

There are *five* regular appointed Courts, and as many others as the business requires. They are all summoned, and have each a vote, and *fifteen* is a quorum. The President is at the head of this Charity, elected by the body of the Governors, who is always an Alderman. His office is for life, as long as he continues Alderman; in ceasing to be Alderman, he ceases to be a Governor, and of course to be a President, unless he should happen to have been a Governor by benefaction or otherwise, before he was an Alderman.

PRIVILEGES OF PRESENTATION.

The Lord Mayor has two presentations, one being extra as Lord Mayor; the President, as President, *two*; and *one* as Alderman, in all *three*;

the other *twenty-four* Aldermen, each *one*, annually. (Provided children are admitted.)*

If the Lord Mayor were President, he would have four presentations; viz. *two* as President, and *two* as Lord Mayor.

The Treasurer has also *two* presentations, and *one* in his turn as Governor; the ordinary Governors fill up the remaining number in rotation, beginning each year where the last presentation ceased.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF CHILDREN INTO CHRIST'S HOSPITAL,

(*Specially revised and settled at a Court, 28th April, 1809.*)

I. That every Governor may present the child of a parent not free of the City of *London*, nor a clergyman of the church of *England*, either on his first, second, or third presentation, as he shall think proper; and so on, one in every three presentations.

II. That no children be admitted, but such as shall be between the age of *seven* and *ten* years, which is to be proved by such certificates, affidavits, and vouchers, as are now, or shall be hereafter required by the orders of the General Court.

III. That a child, whose parent, or parents, has, or have, two other children under fourteen years of age to maintain, may be admitted by a presentation, although such child has one brother or sister, and no more, already on the charge of this Hospital.

IV. That no child shall be admitted who is a foundling, or maintained at the parish charge.

V. That no children of livery servants, except the freemen of the City of *London*; or children who have any adequate means of being educated or maintained, or who are lame, crooked or

* In the year 1767 or 1768, was the last time in which there were no presentations for that year, except that they complimented the Lord Mayor with his extra presentation.

deformed, so as not to be able to take care of themselves, or have any infectious distemper, as Leprosy, Scald-Head, Itch, Scab, Evil;—or Rupture, or Distemper which shall be judged incurable, shall be taken into this Hospital, on any account, or by any presentation whatever; and if any such shall happen to be admitted, and afterwards found disqualified, in some or one of these instances, they shall be immediately sent home to their parents, or to the parishes from whence they came.

VI. That none be admitted without a due certificate from the minister, church-wardens, and three of the principal inhabitants of the parish from whence such children come, certifying the age of the said children, and *that they have no adequate means of being educated and maintained*: the said minister, church-wardens, and inhabitants engaging to discharge the Hospital of them, before or after the age of fifteen years, if the Governors shall so require.

If the father is minister of the parish, the certificate to be signed by the officiating minister of a neighbouring parish.

VII. To prevent children being admitted contrary to the above Rules, they shall be presented to a General Court, who will examine into the truth of the certificates, vouchers, and testimonials required, touching their age, birth, orphanage, or other qualifications, or refer the same to the Committee of Almoners, strictly to examine whether the allegations contained in each separate petition and presentation are true, and conformable to the right of the presentor, and the above Regulations; and all such as shall be found otherwise shall be rejected.

“ Have these regulations been strictly adhered to ever since the 20th of April, 1809?”

“ There has been only *one* exception--about the year 1814, relating to the age, which arose upon the doubtful construction of a will under which the boy was presented, it being a parish presentation—the name was *Carpenter*.”

“ Previous to April 1809, were any children

admitted whose parents were able to educate and maintain them.

“ They all produce a certificate of their inability so to do.”

“ When was this *the old rule* of the Establishment ?

“ The old form of the presentation before 1809, was always upon the certificate *of the inability of the parents to maintain and educate them.*”

“ By whom was the certificate signed ?

“ The minister, church-wardens, and three housekeepers of the parish where the party resided.”

“ Was any examination before 1809, made into the truth of the certificate ?”

“ No other examination than what is pursued now ; previously not, perhaps, quite so strict : in fact, the examination did not go *so strictly into the capability of the parents* to maintain them ; great dependence being placed upon *the honour of the Governor !* that he would conform himself to the rules respecting the qualifications.”

“ Have the examinations since 1809 been rigorous as to the question of the capability of the parents ?”

“ They have been very particular.—*We have no mode of ascertaining, except by the credit of the statement ;* in fact, the officers always enquire of the parent, when the presentment is filled up, what is the income, &c. ; and the Governor, knowing what class of

child he is to present, of course, *is a good deal depended upon, that he will present a proper object.*

“ There have been presentations which the Court and Committee have refused. We look at an income of 300*l.* a year as *the largest, unless there happens to be a very large family.* No general rule is adopted, but every case is examined upon its own merits.”

“ Are there many instances of children being admitted whose parents are *totally* destitute?”

“ Very many.”

“ Is that the case with *the majority* of children admitted?”

“ No ; it appears, that, on the 17th of February, 1809, when there were upon the charge of the Hospital, 1065 children, 65 of whom were girls,

That, of the 1000 boys,

161 were admitted on gifts from companies, parishes, &c.

498 sons of freemen.

236 sons of non-freemen.

102 sons of clergymen, who had, exclusive of the boys in the Hospital, other children, } 578

That the parents of 871 boys had, exclusive of those in the Hospital, other children..... } 3606

That, out of the 973 boys, there were as under,

Orphans.....	57	} 360
Sons of widows..	210	
Motherless boys..	93	

Of the above number, 400 were at Hertford."

" Did it appear that in these cases the parents of the children above-mentioned were in *distressed circumstances* ?"

" It appeared so at the time of their admission, because they produced *certificates* that they could not otherwise procure education."

" What sort of examination, *beyond merely looking at the certificate*, was gone into ?"

" There was no means of ascertaining the income of the party, but *from their own declaration*."

" Who are present at the examination ?"

" The presentation is filled up by a Clerk, and it is always reported to the Court or Committee and the statement read."

" Are the Committee present when the parent is examined ?"

" In the first instance it is done at the public office ; they are afterwards admitted at the Committee, and *the parent or friend* of the child is called in before the Committee, and *such questions put as the Committee may think necessary*, upon reading the prayer of the petition, and the statement of their circumstances."

“ Are the Committee to understand, that *before* a child is admitted upon a presentation *the parents are examined* and questioned as to their circumstances by a Committee of Governors ?”

“ No ; the parent or friend is ordered to attend, and does attend in consequence, to answer any questions that the Committee may think necessary : if there is nothing particular in the presentation, no question is asked, but the statement of income is made in the presentation, with their number of children, particulars and ages of the rest of their family, and read in their presence.”

“ Has the examination been more strict *since* 1809 than it was before ?”

“ *Certainly ; infinitely more.*”

“ Do you know of *any one instance* since that, of a child being admitted whose parents were able to maintain and educate it ?”

“ No, I think not, *as far as the statement in the presentation went* : it is taken *on the credit of the party*. There are many instances of children being removed by their parents *of their own act*, when they found themselves equal to support their family !”

“ That was the understanding of the Hospital Committee, you mean, at the time of the admission ; but has it often happened, that, notwithstanding the certificates, children were

admitted, whose parents *could otherwise have maintained and educated them.*”

“ It has never come to our knowledge, we know no instance of our having been deceived ; but we cannot take upon us to say that the parents may, *in all cases*, have been in the circumstances represented, but, at the time, *there was no reason to believe* they were otherwise than represented.”

“ How often does the Hospital Committee meet?”

“ The second Wednesday in every month, for the admission of children, and oftener if required.”

Mr. Thos. Huggins, Steward of Christ's Hospital, confirmed the examination of the last witnesses.

CASES OF IMPROPER ADMISSION.

[Mr. Corp delivered in seven accounts of the admission of Children, who had been complained of as improper objects of charity.]

The Petition of Thomas Penn, of the parish of St. Nicholas, in Rochester, Kent, ironmonger, dated 23d of March, 1792, stated,

That Petitioner had *a wife and five children* to provide for, and he found it difficult to maintain and educate so large a family without assistance ; therefore, he humbly beseeches their worships, *in their usual pity and charity to distressed men, poor*

widows, and fatherless children, to grant the admission of one of his said children, named Thomas Ford Penn, of the age of nine years and upwards, there to be educated and brought up among other poor children.

This Petition was accompanied by the usual document, signed by the minister, churchwardens, three housekeepers, and the petitioner (the father); certifying, That *they knew of no probable means for the education of the said child, unless the Governors should admit him into the said Hospital*, and entering into the usual engagements to leave such child at the disposal of the Governors, and to discharge the said Hospital of the said child at the age of fifteen, or before, whenever the said Hospital should require the same, &c.

Adm. Comm. 13 }
Clothed 14 } March 1793.

I present Thomas Ford Penn, free, the Child mentioned in the Certificate on the other side, and *believe the same to be a true Certificate*, the Christian-name and Sir-name of the Child being by me inserted at full length, according to order of Court the 20th of June, 1759.—Witness my hand, this 12th day of March, 1793.

13th March, 1793.

NATH. NEWNHAM.

THOMAS FORD PENN.

Examined { WM. LONG,
 { J. ROBERTS,

Copy of the Child's Register.

These are to certify, that Thos. Ford Penn, son of Thos. Penn and Anne his wife, was born the 18th of April, and was baptised the 18th of May, 1783, as appears by the register book of christenings, belonging to the parish of St. Nicholas, Rochester, in the county of Kent, and extracted from the said register this 8th day of March 1793.

Witness my hand,

C. ALLIN, Vicar, and Register keeper.

(The following Petitions were read.)

Of THOMAS PENN, of the Parish of St. Nicholas, Rochester, in the county of Kent, ironmonger, dated 4th of April, 1794, showing that *he has a wife and six children, one of whom is under their worships' care in the Hospital, and the remaining five are under fourteen years of age, and dependent upon him for maintenance and education; with the date of the admission of his child, viz. 17th of September, 1794.*

Of GEORGE YOUNG, of the parish of Edmonton, in the county of Middlesex, jeweller, dated 7th of April, 1797, shewing that he has a wife and five children to provide for, the charge of whose maintenance and education he finds *difficult to support*; with the date of the admission of his child, viz. 10th of January, 1798.

Of GEORGE YOUNG, of the parish of Edmonton, in the county of Middlesex, jeweller, dated 21st of March, 1800, shewing that he has *a wife and six children*, the eldest of whom is now under their worships' protection, and he finds the profits of his business unequal to the maintenance of so numerous a

family ; with the date of the admission of his child, 11th of June, 1800.

Of THOMAS PENN, of the parish of St. Nicholas, in Rochester, in the county of Kent, Ironmonger, dated 1801, shewing that his wife died in 1799, leaving him with a family of six children, four of whom were under fourteen years, and dependent upon him for support ; with the date of the admission of his child, viz. 10th of September, 1801.

Of JOHN BRIDGES, of the parish of All-Saints, in Malden, in the county of Essex, merchant, dated the 2d of April, 1802, shewing that he has *a wife and eight children*, six of whom are under fourteen years of age, and depend upon him for maintenance and education ; with the date of the admission of his child, viz. 14th of July, 1802.

Of the Rev. DAWSON WARREN, vicar of the parish of Edmonton, in the County of Middlesex, dated the 20th of March, 1808, shewing that he has *a wife and four young children* to provide for, and his church preferment does not exceed 300*l.* per annum, against which there are large deductions and considerable out-goings, so that he is *in circumstances of difficulty and distress* ; with the date of the admission of his child, viz. 26th of April, 1808.

Of the Rev. BAPTIST JOHN PROBY, of the parish of St. Mary, in Litchfield, clerk in orders, dated 15th March, 1808, shewing that he has *a wife and four young children* to provide for, and his church preferment does not exceed 300*l.* per annum, against which there are large deductions and considerable out-going, so that he is *in circumstances of difficulty and distress* ; with the date of the admission of his child, viz. 26th of April, 1808.

These papers were, amongst others, delivered into the Court of Chancery, in a proceeding instituted there in 1811, by a petition of individuals, who were understood to be *a certain number of the Select Committee appointed by the Court of Common Council* “ to inquire and report, whether the Corporation of London have any, and what means of obtaining inquiry into, and reforming, the presentations and admissions of Children into the Hospital ; and who, in presenting such petition, acted under the resolution of the Court of Common Council, whereby it was referred to the same Committee to take such measures in the business as they should be advised.”

A petition was consequently presented to the Lord Chancellor, which was signed by *fourteen persons*, amongst others by Mr. Alderman Waithman and the late Mr. Alderman Goodbehere, who were particularly active in dragging these abuses to light.

The objections stated were, *generally, that the parents were in much better circumstances than they ought to be, to have their children maintained in a public charity.*

PENN'S CASE.

“ No objection,” Mr. Corp said, in continuing his evidence before the Education Committee, “ was stated *at the time* of Penn’s admission ; but in the particulars gone into, on the proceedings in Chancery, with respect to Penn, there was an affidavit of

Charles Turner, Esquire, of Mount-hill House, near Rochester, stating, that the man Penn was in opulent circumstances, and able to maintain and educate his children without the assistance of the Hospital ; and giving the particulars of his income and property."

[As Mr. Corp's evidence appears peculiarly important, with respect to the abuses committed in this Charity, it has been thought expedient to state it *verbatim* from the Report.]

" Was there any evidence given in answer to Mr. Turner's affidavit ; and in support of Penn's statement in his certificate ? "

" The boys were discharged."

" Were they discharged upon this proceeding being instituted in Chancery ? "

" They had left the School before that time."

" Was there any answer made to Mr. Turner's affidavit ; or any other evidence given to shew that Penn was in distressed circumstances ? "

" I believe a reference was made to the affidavit.

We had only those presentations in opposition to that affidavit. I was sent down to Rochester to acquire what information I could, but could not find any person able to state in what circumstances he died."

" Did you speak to the Clergyman of the parish ? "

" I inquired of many housekeepers, but not of the Clergyman."

“ Did you inquire of the housekeepers who lived next door to him ? ”

“ *I believe I inquired of the person who succeeded to his trade in the very house; and all that I could collect was, that he was a very penurious man, and close as to the situation of his property.* ”

“ But you did *not* inquire of the two people who lived next door to him ? ”

“ *I think I did; also of a gentleman who had many years resided there, a tenant of the Hospital's, in the hope of his being able to give me information, but he could not.* ”

“ How long after Mr. Penn's death did you go to Rochester ? ”

“ When the bill was filed, in 1811.”

“ When did he die ? ”

“ In 1808 ! ”

“ Did the Governors put in an answer to the before-mentioned affidavit ? ”

“ *I believe they did.* ”

“ Are you aware of what evidence was produced to rebut the accusation contained in the affidavit which has been read ? ”

“ There was *no other* opportunity that we had *but producing the presentations themselves.* ”

OBJECTIONS TO YOUNG'S TWO CHILDREN.

These had left the Hospital before the proceedings took place ; but Mr. Corp observes, “ that the

affidavits in Chancery went to shew, that Young, the father, died worth somewhere about 5000*l.* subject to debts. He was known to be a shop-keeper in no flourishing circumstances. There was an affidavit also of Mr. Young's brother, stating that Young's income did not in his life-time, amount to more than 300*l.* or thereabouts, and that his circumstances were in no degree better, rather worse, at the child's admission ; and that he verily believes that what he left, after paying his debts, would not afford an income of more than 200*l.* a year. He also states the freehold estate at 1,335*l.* instead of 1,521*l.* which the other affidavit made it ; and that during his life-time he was much afflicted with the stone, which rendered him incapable of any active employment."

BRIDGES' CASE.

" There was an affidavit of John Wyatt Lee, Esq. of Munden-hall, near Malden, stating, generally, that he was informed and believed that Bridges *was in opulent circumstances*, but without stating any particulars."

WARREN'S CASE.

" What were the objections stated to Mr. Warren's case ?"

" Mr. Warren, I think, attended at the hearing in the Court of Chancery, to answer any questions ; but, I believe, *he declined making any*

affidavit; there was an affidavit of John Mer-
rington, who had been churchwarden and
overseer of the poor in his parish, and had
resided *twenty-five* years in it, stating Mr.
Warren's income, *from his own knowledge* of
the particulars of it, *as amounting in the whole*
to twelve hundred pounds a-year?"

"Relate what took place, to the best of your
recollection, with the assistance of the minutes, at
the admission of Warren."

"At his admission eleven members of the Com-
mittee were present, and some conversation,
&c. of considerable extent arose, because a
member considered Mr. Warren had too large
an income to ask for the admission of his son ;
it was put to the vote—Whether he was a fit
object or not? and *his admission was ordered*
by a small majority ; then, afterwards, the ques-
tion came before the Committee of Aldermen
upon the 18th of March, 1809, when a long
letter was read from the Rev. Dawson Warren,
the father, upon his case ; he states at the
bottom of his Letter thus :

' When I attended the Committee, on the
' admission of my boy, I considered that
' my income, on the average of my whole
' residence at Edmonton, had been 710l.
' per annum: on the average of the three
' years then expired 850l. If I now con-

‘ der it up to last Christmas I should
 ‘ consider it *Eight hundred pounds!*’ ”

“ That is the close of a long statement he made respecting his circumstances ? ”

“ It is.—The Committee thereupon resolved, that the President should be requested to submit that letter to the consideration of the General Court, and to order that notice thereof should be given on the summons.”

“ Did the General Court take it up in pursuance of that notice ? ”

“ They did : they met on the 4th of March, pursuant to the notice, to consider the case of the boy Dawson Warren.”

“ What proceedings then took place ? ”

“ I will read the minute of the court, which is as follows :

‘ After some debate it was moved and seconded, that the said child should be sent home to his father ; upon which an amendment was proposed, but, after some further debate, withdrawn : the question was then put upon the original motion, which the President considered to be carried in the affirmative ; whereupon a division was demanded, and in such division the numbers appeared to be—for the question 41, against it 45 ; the Court was then moved to resolve, That the Governors now assembled in Court are of opinion that Dawson Warren, admitted on the foun-

dation, is *not* a child that comes within the rules and regulations established for the admission of children to the benefits of this Charity; but this Court, in pronouncing their opinion, would *feel themselves much concerned to act with that rigour which would prejudice or injure the child; they therefore SUFFER him to be continued!!!*”

“ Which motion, having been seconded, was, upon the question being put, carried *in the negative.*”

“ What further was done?”

“ On the 28th of March, 1809, I entered on the register his discharge in these words:—

‘ Dawson Warren, discharged, with the consent of the President, by his father, the minister of Edmonton, in consequence of the regret he felt upon hearing that the question respecting the continuance of his son upon the foundation, has produced a disunion of sentiment among the Governors, likely to be prejudicial to the interest of the Establishment!’ ”

“ How long had Dawson Warren been on the Establishment altogether?”

“ He was clothed on the 9th of July, 1807.”

“ When was the first notice taken of his case?”

“ In March, 1809, in consequence of a motion made in the Common Council.”

PROBY'S CASE.

“ What were the proceedings with respect to Mr. Proby's case ? ”

“ There were affidavits produced, and one from himself, shewing the state of his circumstances ; by which it appeared, that he had *two* livings, amounting to about 400*l.* a year, out of which he had to pay a curate : that he had received 3500*l.* from his father, and had an expectancy on his mother's decease of 3000*l.* more, besides being entitled to about 80*l.* a year in right of his wife, together with 1000*l.* of marriage-portion ; but that his father had left him 5*l.* only by his Will, and that he was himself in debt.”

“ What other proceedings were had with respect to Mr. Proby's case by the Hospital ? ”

“ At a meeting of the Committee upon the 11th of January, 1809, at which *fourteen members* were present, the Reverend Baptist John Proby, father of the boy John Carysfort Proby, admitted in April 1808, attended the Court to answer the assertion in a pamphlet recently published by Mr. Robert Waitlman, respecting his income ; and it was ordered that the Committee should be summoned to consider specially of this case.

“ The Committee accordingly met on the 1st of February, 1809 ; *seventeen* Governors present ;

it is recorded thus:—‘The Committee having been summoned to consider the case of the boy John Carysfort Proby, as by order of the last Committee, in consequence of the public charge that the said boy is *not*, from the circumstances of his father, the Reverend B. J. Proby, a proper object of admission into this Hospital; it was resolved, after very mature deliberation and investigation, that the said child is ** a fit and proper object for maintenance and education in this Hospital!!!*’”

“How long did the boy remain altogether?”

“He was admitted April, 1808, and discharged in July 1810; the father *then* writing a letter, in which he stated, *he found his circumstances sufficiently improved to enable him to educate his child himself!*”

With respect to other cases of persons improperly or doubtfully availing themselves of the Charity, Mr. Corp said he knew of none; and if there had been any they must have come to his knowledge. He received a notice from the City, mentioning other cases as being improper objects, preparatory

* It is necessary here to state, that the father of this same child, whom the Governors thought proper to declare *was a fit and proper object* for maintenance and education in this Charity! independently of his valuable church preferment, was a kinsman of Lord Carysfort; and had also another *poor* child who was deemed a fit and proper object for maintenance and education in the Charter House.

to the above-mentioned suit. Mr. Newman, the City Solicitor, inclosed him the particulars as undermentioned; viz.

The two sons of Egerton Stafford, the son of Mason Wright, the son of Jonathan Hammond, the son of the Rev. Mr. Wild, the two sons of Dr. Markham, the son of — Ives, of Chertsey, and the son of Thatcher.

Mr. Corp laid this notification before the General Court the day after, who ordered, after some debate, that such letter, and its inclosures, should lie upon the table. The clerk was told to inform the City Solicitor of the resolution, but nothing further was done.

“Have you found any of the names of the cases now last referred to?”

“I have found *four* cases of the names of *Hammond, Wild, Ives, and Thatcher.*”

PROCEEDINGS IN CHANCERY.

[Extracted from the same Report.]

“In the proceedings in Chancery, what took place after the affidavits already referred to were filed?”

“After the petition was presented, the Governors were obliged to appear upon it; and in consequence of the necessity so imposed of appearing, such proceedings as it was imperative upon them to take, were taken under the

general authority vested in the Committee of the Hospital for the time to guard the interests of the House, after the subject matter, on which the petition was grounded, had been considered at *four General Courts, and they were taken by and under four Chancery Barristers of the first eminence.* The petition came on before the Lord Chancellor, and the arguments upon it occupied the 12th, 13th, and 15th, days of July, 1811; *the Lord Chancellor reserved his decision, and has not yet pronounced judgment!*

“Were all the proceedings on both sides finished as long ago as July, 1811?”

“I have not heard from the Solicitor that any thing further has transpired; but that is not in my department.”

“Has the Chancellor ever taken any steps since that, in the case of this Charity, the parties having then severally closed their cases?”

“The Solicitor has not informed me that any further notice has been taken of it.”

“Have you any doubt that nothing further has been done by the Chancellor?”

“I have no doubt in my mind, that it rests where it did!”

As Mr. Waithman's important Pamphlet has not only exposed some of the flagrant and barefaced abuses in this noble Charity, but has probably originated the appointment of the present Commission for a more extensive enquiry into other Charities instituted for the education of the infant poor, it has been considered necessary to introduce a few extracts illustrative of this part of the evidence. This Pamphlet was intituled, "A Letter to the Governors of Christ's Hospital, being a Refutation of the Invectives and Misrepresentations contained in a Letter from the Rev. Dawson Warren, Vicar of Edmonton, to Wm. Mellish, Esq. M.P."

In this Pamphlet, Mr. Waithman republishes two letters, which first appeared in the Morning Chronicle; one dated August 20, 1807, and the other November 10th, 1807, intituled, *Gross Abuse of Public Charity*, and signed "A Freeholder of Middlesex." In these letters, Mr. W. gives an account of the origin of this Institution—the important trust imposed upon the Governors—and states, that this establishment was principally intended for the sons of decayed citizens, who were liable, from the very nature of trade, to be suddenly precipitated from affluence into indigence, proceeds to comment upon the two cases of Warren and Proby.

WARREN'S CASE.

“Warren’s case acquires considerable atrocity from the rank, character, circumstances, connexions and situation in life of the parties.

“Mr. Mellish, the enlightened Member for the County of Middlesex, presenting to a *Charity for the children of poor distressed men, widows, and fatherless children*, the son of the Rev. Dawson Warren, Vicar of Edmonton, whose living is estimated at more than *twelve hundred pounds per annum*, brother-in-law to Mr. Jackson, late Minister at Berlin, Copenhagen, &c. besides being related to persons of opulence, from whom he has large expectations.

“Now the other persons who have so *conscientiously signed this certificate*,” continues Mr. Waithman, p. 37. “are the *present Churchwardens of Edmonton*, whom the Vicar has been so *conscientiously supporting* on a late occasion.

“One of these Churchwardens, Mr. Young, resides wholly on his fortune, has had two children placed at Christ’s Hospital himself, placed there by a near relation, a late member of the Common Council.

“The Governors (continues Mr. W.) who are so by virtue of their office as Common Councilmen, I need hardly say, *hold it as a trust*; and ought not to use it either *for their own benefit or the benefit of rich relations!*

“Mr. Warren has a brother, and his wife two brothers, who hold lucrative situations under Government; and all these circumstances known to Mr. Mellish, having large property in the same parish where he lately served the office of Overseer. [Mr. W. here proceeds to comment upon *who are the proper objects of the charity, and what the conduct of the Governors ought to be.*]

By 5th Regulation: *No children who have any probable means of being otherwise provided for, shall be taken into the charge of this Hospital on any account, or by any presentation whatever; and if any such shall happen to be admitted, and afterwards found disqualified, in some or one of these instances, they shall be immediately sent home to their parents, or to the parishes from whence they came.*

By 6th Regulation: None can be admitted without a *due Certificate* from the Minister, Churchwardens, and three or four of the principal Inhabitants of the parish from whence such children come, *certifying the poverty and inability of the parent (if any be living) to maintain and provide for such children.*

Page 37. “This Certificate the Reverend Gentleman himself signs in a double capacity; not only as a PETITIONER, praying their Worships, ‘*in their usual pity and compassion to DISTRESSED MEN, POOR WIDOWS, and FATHERLESS CHILDREN, to admit his child into their said Charity, there to be educated AMONG OTHER POOR CHILDREN,*’ but he also, as

MINISTER, signs the CERTIFICATE; wherein he declares, that he knows of no PROBABLE means for the education of the said child, unless the Governors of Christ's Hospital should admit him into the said Hospital. See Forms of Petitions, Certificate, Presentations, &c. in Penn's Case, p. 29, 30.—This petition, Mr. Warren, in page 41, of his pamphlet, says, a man in his circumstances *may truly and conscientiously do.*

By 7th Regulation: To prevent children being admitted contrary to the said rules, they shall be presented to a general Court, who will examine into the truth of the Certificates, vouchers, testimonials, &c. or refer the same to the Committee of Almoners, strictly to examine whether the allegations contained in each separate Petition and Presentation be true, and conformable to the right of the Presenter and the above regulations, and all such as shall be found otherwise shall be rejected.

“ Next comes the Petition, concluding with the following prayer:—‘Therefore your petitioner humbly beseeches your Worships, in your usual pity and charity to distressed men, poor widows, and fatherless children, to grant the admission of his child into Christ's Hospital, there to be educated and maintained among other poor children.’

“ A very pretty petition,” continues Mr. Waithman, “ for a man to sign who has £1200 a year! but this is not all; for the Minister—in this case himself! Churchwardens [one of these Churchwar-

dens, in the same parish, has had *two sons* in the Charity], and three *principal* Parishioners, are required to sign a Certificate, declaring, ‘ *that they know of no probable means for the education of the said child, unless the Governors of Christ’s Hospital should admit him into the said Hospital.*’

“ Last comes the Declaration, at the back of the Certificate, signed by Mr. Mellish, *declaring that he believed it to be a true Certificate!*

PROBY’S CASE.

The boy Carysfort Proby, admitted since Mr. Warren’s son, under the presentation of Sir G. Baker, Bart. Qy. Whether his father has not *two livings, Brewood and Litchfield*, in Staffordshire, of the value of £700 per annum, besides his own and wife’s fortune?—Whether the boy is not nephew to Lord S——f——th, and first-cousin to the Lady of Sir Sam. H——, cousin to the Earl of Carysfort, and his mother sister to a Baronet? Qy. also, if he has not a brother on the foundation of the Charter House?

COMPLETE LIST

OF THE

Governors of Christ's Hospital.

NOTE.—Girls whose Parents may not be Free, are admissible on Free Presentations; as are also the Sons of Clergymen of the Church of England.

The Lord Mayor has Two, the President and Treasurer Three, and the Court of Aldermen One each annually.

THE Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR.

Sir W. DOMVILLE, Bart. New Ormond-street.

Sir. WM. CURTIS, Bart. Lombard-street, *President*.

GEORGE SCHOLEY, Esq. Old Swan-stairs.

Sir W. LEWIS, Knt. Belvidere House, St. George's Fields.

Sir R. C. GLYNN, Bart. No. 4, Arlington-street.

Sir J. EAMER, Knt. Rutland-place, Upper Thames-street.

Sir J. PERRING, Bart. Bishopsgate-street.

Sir. W. LEIGHTON, Knt. Fenchurch-buildings.

Sir J. SHAW, Bart. America-square.

J. ANSLEY, Esq. 52, Bread-street, Cheapside.

Sir C. FLOWER, Bart. Finsbury-square.

T. SMITH, Esq. Crescent, New Bridge-street.

J. J. SMITH, Esq. Bennett's-hill, Doctors' Commons.

Sir C. S. HUNTER, Queen-street, May Fair.

Sir. M. BLOXAM, Knt. Birchin-laue.

S. BIRCH, Esq. Cornhill.

M. WOOD, Esq. Falcon-square.

C. SMITH, Esq. Queen-street, Cheapside.

ROBERT WAITHMAN, Esq. New Bridge-street.

C. MAGNAY, Esq. College-hill, Thames-street.

G. BRIDGES, Esq. Tower-hill.

JOHN THOMAS THORPE, Esq. Aldgate.

WILLIAM HEYGATE, Esq. New Bridge-street.

ROBERT ALBION COX, Esq. Little Britain.

RICHARD ROTHWELL, Esq. King-street, Cheapside.

J. PALMER, Esq. *Treasurer*, Christ's Hospital.

A.

Allcock, Wm. Plaxton, Southampton-row, Bloomsbury.
 Angell, Wm. Sandell, Cornhill.
 Angerstein, John Julius, Pall-mall.
 ———, John, Cumberland-place.
 Antrobus, Sir Edmund, Bart. 4, Hyde-park-corner.
 Astell, Wm. Old Broad-street.
 Atkins, 'Abraham, Dock-head.
 Atkinson, 'Thomas, Old Swan-stairs.
 Ayres, Thomas, Fenchurch-street.

B.

Bainbridge, Thomas, Physician's College, Warwick-lane.
 Baker, Sir Frederick, Bart. Jermyn-street.
 ———, John, Lower Grosvenor-street.
 ———, Peter Wm. Spring-Gardens.
 ———, Wm. Bayfordbury, Herts.
 Barneby, John, Brockhampton, near Bromyard.
 Baring, Sir 'Thomas, Bart, Devonshire-place.
 Baxland, H. Broad-street.
 Beachcroft, Matthews, 39, Craven-street.
 Beauchamp, Joseph, Great Russell-street.
 Beauvoir, Rev. Peter, 33, Litchfield-street, Soho.
 Bedford, Wm. Friday-street,
 Bent, John, 21, Sackville-street.
 Bevens, Joseph, 76, Lombard-street.
 Boone, Ch. Grosvenor-square.
 ———, Thomas, Lee, Kent.
 Boldero, Edward Gale, 4, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square.
 Bonar, Thomson, 51, Broad-street.
 Borradaile, J. Watson, Fenchurch-street.
 Bosanquet, William, Little St. Helen's.
 Boulton, H. Thorncroft, near Leatherhead.
 Brant, James, 150, Cheapside.
 Brandram, Thomas, Size-lane.
 Bristol, Rght Hon. Earl of, St. James's-square.

Bridgewater, Earl of, Grosvenor-square.
 Brickwood, John, 79, Mark-lane.
 Brickwood, Nathaniel, Crescent, Minorities.
 Brooks, John, Chancery-lane.
 ———, G. Twickenham.
 ———, John Thomas, Twickenham.
 Brown, James, St. Alban's, Herts.
 ———, Benjamin, 157, Cheapside.
 Browne, Isaac Hawkins, South Audley-street.
 Buckle, John William, Mark-lane.
 Bulcock, James, Sydenham, Kent, and 119, Borough.
 Bunn, Robert, Keppell-street, Brunswick-square.
 Burchall, John William, Walthamstow.

C

Calverley, Thomas, Albany.
 Calthorpe, Right Honourable Lord, Grosvenor-square.
 Cartwright, Charles, East India House.
 Carrington, Right Honourable Lord, Privy Gardens.
 Cator, John, Beckenham, Kent.
 Cavendish, Lord G. H. Saville-row.
 Christie, John, Queen-street, May Fair.
 Church, John Barker, 6, Bury-street.
 Clarke, William, Stock Exchange.
 Clark, Richard, New Bridge-street.
 ———, Henry, Gracechurch-street.
 Clason, Francis Lewis, New-square, Lincoln's Inn.
 Cole, Benjamin, Stock Exchange.
 Colebatch, Edward, 157, Minorities.
 Coles, Charles, Fleet-street.
 Commereil, Capt. John W. Berkeley-street, Manchester-square.
 Cope, Thomas, 148, Fenchurch-street.
 Copland, Alexander, Great George-street.
 Cornthwaite, J. Tullie, Old Pay Office, Broad-street.
 Cotes, William, Church-street, Spitalfields.
 Cotton, Sir Charles, Bart. Madingley.
 ———, H. Calveley, Chester.

Coutts, Thomas, Strand.
 Crespigny, Sir Claude Charles De, Bart. Lincoln's Inn.
 Cullen, Charles, Camberwell Grove.
 Curteis, William, Friday-street.
 Curtis, James, Old South Sea House.
 —, John, Berkeley-street, Berkeley-square.
 —, William, Portland-place.

D.

Delver, Jonathan, Fell-street, Westminster.
 Denison, William Joseph, 94, Pall-mall.
 Dent, John, Hertford-street, May-fair.
 —, William, Wandsworth Common.
 Devon, William, 62, Guildford-street.
 Devonshire, the Duke of, Piccadilly.
 Downe, Lord Viscount, Charles-street, Berkeley-square.
 Du Cane, P. 12, Golden-square.
 Durand, John Hodsdon, Woodcote Lodge, Carshalton.
 Durham, Hon. and Rev. Shute Barrington, Lord Bishop of,
 Cavendish-square.
 Dunstanville, Lord De and Bassett, Upper Grosvenor-street.

E.

Eardley, Lord, 51, Lower Grosvenor-street.
 Egremont, Right Hon. Earl of, Grosvenor-place.
 Esdaile, James, Bunhill-row.

F.

Farrer, John, Clapham Common.
 Fazakerley, John Nicholas, Albany.
 Fellows, Thomas, Aldersgate-street.
 Fenn, Nathaniel, Botolph-lane.
 Fitzwilliam, Earl, Grosvenor-square.
 Foster, Edward, Little St. Helens.
 Franco, Francis, Old Burlington-street.
 Frederick, Sir John, Bart. 32, Grosvenor-place.

Freeman, John, 90, Judd-place, East.
 Frisby, Edward, Basinghall-street.
 Fryer, George, Bath.

G.

Gansen, Samuel William, Brookman Park, near Hatfield.
 Garland, Peak, 2, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street.
 Garry, Nicholas, Austin Friars.
 Garrat, John, Old Swan Stairs.
 Gascoyne, Bember, Stanhope-street, May-fair.
 Gaussen, Samuel Robert, Mansfield-street.
 Gifford, Francis, Uphaven, near Pusey.
 Gilpin, William, 33, Villiers-street.
 Gillebaud, Rev. P. Mr. Lea's, Old Jewry.
 Gisborn, Rev. T. Yoxall Lodge, near Lichfield.
 Glyn, Colonel Thomas, Great Cumberland-street.
 Godwin, George, Mincing-lane.
 Godwyn, Henry, Blackheath.
 —, Thomas Wildman, East Smithfield.
 Gosling, Francis, 19, Fleet-street.
 —, William, ditto.
 Graham, Sir James, M.P. Portland-place.
 —, Sanford, ditto.
 Grenfell, Pascoe, Charles-street, St. James's.
 Green, George, Poplar.
 Gillett, Gabriel, Guildford-street.
 Grote, G. Threadneedle-street.
 Gwydir, Lord, Privy Gardens.

H.

Hale, Hale William, Mr. Palmer's, Christ's Hospital.
 Hallier (Deputy), William, Bread-street.
 Hallett, James, North Audley-street, Grosvenor-square.
 Hambrough, John, 16, Hereford-street, Park-lane.
 Hamilton, William, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Hankey, Thomas, Mincing-lane.
 Harrison, Benjamin, Guy's Hospital.
 Harman, Jeremiah, Adam's-court, Broad-street.
 Harvey, Thomas, Portland-place.
 ———, Daniel William, St. Helen's-place.
 Hastings, Marquis of, East Indies.
 Heathcote, Sir William, Bart. St. James-street.
 Heathcote, Rev. Thomas, Stone, near Dartford.
 Helps, Thomas, Cheapside.
 Henekell, G. Welbeck-street.
 Hensley, Isaac, 16, Throgmorton-street.
 Hertford, Marquis of, Manchester-square.
 Hervey, Hon. General William, 17, Haymarket.
 Higginson, William, Berners-street.
 Hilliard, Ed: Cowley, near Uxbridge.
 Hoare, H. 37, Fleet-street, and Mitcham Grove.
 ———, Samuel, Lombard-street.
 Hodgson, Fred. Clarendon Hotel, Bond-street.
 Holford, John Josiah, York-place, Portman-square.
 Hollond, Edward, Charles-street, Berkeley-square.
 ———, Thomas Stanhope, ditto.
 Hoskins, Rev. Dr. James Williams, Appleton, near Abingdon,
 Berks.
 Hougham, Solomon, Aldersgate-street.
 Howard, Edward, Cork-street, Bond-street.
 Hulton, H. Bevis Mount, near Southampton.

I. J.

Idle, Christ. Adelphi Terrace.
 Jacks, Thomas, Cornhill.
 ———, James, ditto.
 Jackson, John, Leadenhall-street.
 James, Thomas, Stamford-hill.
 ———, Rice, 20, Warwick-street, Charing-cross.
 Jemmett, G. Elwick, Ashford-street.
 Jessop, John, 6, Clifford's Inn.
 Johnson, Charles Frederick, Royal Exchange.

Jones, John, Gracechurch-street.

——, —, Brunswick-square.

Jordaine, Andrew, Great George-street, Westminster.

K.

Kemble, Edward, St. Antholin's Church-yard.

——, Thomas, Mincing-lane.

Kemp, Joseph, 33, Great Ormond-street.

——, Anthony Facey, Aldgate.

Keys, Richard, 36, Red Lion-square.

King, Joseph, Bedford-row.

Kirwan, Anthony, 79, Pall-mall.

——, Matthew, Riches-court, Lime-street.

L.

Ladbroke, Felix, Pall-mall.

Lamb, Thomas Henry, Golden-square.

Lambert, Daniel, St. Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.

Lane, John, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.

Latham, Thomas, Leadenhall-street.

——, Richard, Great Russell-street.

——, George, Champion-hill.

Lauderdale, Right Hon. Earl of.

Law, Rev. Dr. John, Rochester, or 37, Great Ormond-street.

Lea, Richard, Old Jewry.

Leech, John, New Bridge-street.

Le Mesurier, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate-street.

Little, Thomas, 20, Warwick-street, Charing-cross.

Locke, John, America-square.

Long, Beeston, 145, Leadenhall-street.

Lonsdale, Earl of, Charles-street, Berkeley-square.

Lowther, Lord Viscount, Spring Gardens.

Lubbock, Sir John William, Bart. Mildred's-court, Poultry.

Lucadou, Jos. Lewis, 6, Austin Friars.

Lucas, Charles, Harp-lane.

M.

Maberley, John, M.P. Grosvenor-square.

M'Taggart, John, Mincing-lane.
 Magniac, Francis, Kensington.
 Mander, John Ryland, 50, Cannon-street.
 Mangles, James, Wapping.
 March, William, Knightsbridge.
 Marsh, William, Knightsbridge.
 Mellish, William, Bishopsgate-street.
 Mellish, William, Shadwell Dock.
 Menet, Francis, Broad-street.
 Merle, William, Little Britain.
 Mills, Samuel, Finsbury-place.
 Milton, Lord, Grosvenor-place.
 Mitchell, James, 40, Lombard-street.
 Mount, William, Wasing, near Newbury.
 Mundy, W. Ed. Miller, 19, Montague-square.

N.

Nash, Andrew John, Cornhill.
 —, G. Augustus, ditto.
 Neave, Sir Thomas, Bart. 30, Old Burlington-street.
 Nicholson, Stephen, Abchurch-lane.
 Nixson, Thomas, Bishopsgate Within.
 Noel, Charles Noel, Barham-court, Maidstone.
 Northumberland, Duke of, Charing-cross.
 Nouaille, Peter, Greatness, near Seven Oaks.

O.

Ommaney, Francis Molyneux, M. P. 21, Norfolk-street.
 Oxenden, Sir Henry, Bart. Broome, Kent.

P.

Palmer, Sir John, Bart. Carleton, Northamptonshire.
 —, John Horsley, 52, Queen Ann-street.
 Pattle, Thomas, Lower Berkeley-street.
 Paxton, Archibald, Buckingham-street.
 Paynter, Francis, Denmark-hill, Camberwell.
 —, Samuel, Richmond, Surrey.

- Peel, Sir Robert, Bart. Grosvenor-street.
 Pelly, Henry Hinde, Upton, Essex.
 Perry, John, 62, Montagu-square.
 Petit, Louis Hayes, 9, New-square, Lincoln's Inn.
 Pickering, William, Queen-street.
 Pickford, Thomas, St. Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.
 Pieschell, Charles, 11, New Norfolk-street, Park-lane.
 Pinchback, William, Camberwell.
 Pinky, Hammell Kirkes, New London-street, Crutched-friars.
 Pinder, Daniel, Pilgrim-street, Blackfriars.
 Pitcher, Thomas, Grove Cottage, Blackheath.
 ———, H. J. 145, Strand.
 Plaskets, Thomas, 25, Welbeck-street.
 Platt, Thomas, Stamford-street, Blackfriars.
 Plumer, William, 4, Cavendish-square.
 Ponton, Thomas, jun. 4, Hill-street, Berkeley-square.
 Powell, Hugh, St. Bartholemew's Hospital.
 ———, James, 18, Little St. Helen's, and Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.
 Poynder, Thomas, Bishopsgate-street.
 ———, ———, Montagu-place.
 Prickett, Robert, 74, Harley-street.
 Primatt, Lacey, 66, Aldersgate-street, and 10, Charter-House-square.
 Puller, Richard, 14, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.
 Purling, G. Hertford-street, May-fair.
 Pusey, Right Hon. P. Grosvenor-square.

R.

- Radnor, Earl of, Lower Grosvenor-street.
 Raikes, Thomas, Upper Grosvenor-street.
 ———, William Matthew, 78, London Wall.
 Ray, Robert, 10, Montague-place.
 Richards, John, North Havre, Herndean Port, Herts.
 Ridge, John, Charing-cross.
 Rivington, F. St. Paul's Church-yard.
 Roberts, Wm. Tierney, Broad-street.

Robarts, Abraham, Old Broad-street.
 ———, Abraham Wildey, Lombard-street.
 Roberts, Thomas, Charter House-square.
 Rogers, Charles, 157, Cheapside.
 ———, John, 31, St. Swithin's-lane.
 ———, Francis, Messrs. Masters, Chancery-lane.
 Rowley, Colonel John, Pall-mall.
 Rucker, Daniel H. Mincing-lane, or Melrose Hill, near Putney.
 Rucker, John Anthony, 29, Mincing-lane.
 Rundell, P. Ludgate-street.
 Russell, Jesse, jun. 33, Portland-place.

S.

Samler, Wm. St. Andrew's-hill.
 Salisbury, Marquis of, Arlington-street.
 Sales, Joseph, Gower-street.
 Saunders, Nathaniel, 33, Upper Thames-street.
 Sayers, Thomas (Mr. Shirley's), Lime-street.
 Scott, Claude, Bruton-street.
 ———, George, Hammersmith.
 Secretan, Frederick, Lloyd's Coffee-house.
 Seymour, Lord Henry, Isle of Wight.
 Shipley, Michael, York-place.
 Slade, Robert, 20, Doctor's Commons.
 Smart, Wm. Basinghall-street.
 Smith, Charles, Portland-place.
 ———, Samuel, 39, Berkeley-square.
 ———, Gustavus, A. 15, Little St. Thomas Apostle.
 Spencer, Earl, St. James's-place.
 Splidt, Christian, New-road, St. George's in the East.
 Stevenson, Robert, Bedford-place, Russell-square.
 Stoe, Harry, South Sea House.
 Stracey, Randolph, Whitechapel.
 Stringer, Miles, Monument-yard.
 Strong, Clement Samuel, Upper Seymour-street.
 Strutt, Joseph Holden, 45, Lower Seymour-street.
 Stuart, C. 8, Tower-street.

T.

- Talbot, Sir C. Berkeley-square.
 Tatnall, William, 30, Bedford-square.
 Tew, Rend Edward, Windsor, Berks.
 Thackeray, John, Mincing-lane.
 Thompson, And. H. 51, Old Broad-street.
 Thornton, Henry, Palacc-yard.
 ———, Samuel, King's Arm's-yard, Coleman-street.
 Thornton, Robert, Grafton-street.
 Thorp, Alfred, 14, Aldgate.
 ———, Samuel, ditto.
 Torun, Robert, Helvedon, Essex.
 Trotter, John Lenton, Cambridgeshire.
 ———, Soho-square.
 ———, Bulstrode-street.
 Turner, John, Fleet-street.
 ———, Charles Hampden, Rooke's Nest, Godstone, Surrey.
 Tyson, G. Francis, 29, Grosvenor-square.

V.

- Vallance, T. 120, Cheapside.
 Vaughan, Wm. Mincing-lane.
 ———, Benjamin, 27, Doughty-street.
 Vere, Peter, 35, Grosvenor-place.
 ———, Joseph, 154, Bishopsgate-street.

U.

- Usborne, John, Broad-street-buildings.

W.

- Wace, Richard, Castle-street, Falcon-square.
 Walker, John, 49, Bedford-square.
 Walters, D. Mr. Nettervill's, Stock Exchange.
 Ward, John, Cumberland House, Pall-Mall.
 Warner, Thomas Courtenay, Walthamstow.
 ———, Edward, ditto.
 Ware, John Ashley, Stratford-place.
 Watts, David Pike, Portland-place.

- Way, Rev. Lewis, Stansted-park, near Emsworth, Sussex.
 Weddell, John, Aldgate.
 Weeding, Thomas, 96, Guildford-street.
 Welch, Wakelin Welch, Lympston, Exeter.
 Weller, Rev. Dr. James, East Clarden, near Guildford.
 Wells, John, Biekley, near Bromley, Kent.
 West, James Lewis, 6, Austin-friars (Mr. Robinson's).
 Weyland, John, Lower Grosvenor-street.
 Whipham, Thomas, Fleet-street.
 White, Edward, Greek-street, Soho.
 ———, John, Hart-street, Bloomsbury.
 Whitmore, John, 7, Frederick-place, Old Jewry.
 Wigram, Robert, Connaught-place.
 Wilby, Major William-Henry, Mr. Wilby's, Christ's Hospital.
 Wilkinson, Thomas, 45, Lime-street.
 Williams, Owen, Hill-street, Berkeley-square.
 ———, Robert, jun. Birchin-lane.
 ———, John, 78, Cornhill.
 Wilson, John Broadley, Clapham Common.
 ———, Fletcher, Warnford-court.
 Willis, William, jun. New Bridge-street, or 76, Lombard-street.
 Wood, Thomas, Littleton, Middlesex.
 Woolfe, John, Woodhall, near Bishop's Stortford.
 Woolmore, John, Jerusalem Coffee-house, Cornhill.
 Wrench, Rev. Thomas Robert, Rectory House, Cornhill.
 Wright, Nathaniel, 128, Sloan-street.
 ———, John Smith, Wilford, Nottinghamshire.

Y.

- Young, Brown, 54, Watling-street.

LIST

OF SUCH

GOVERNORS OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL,

L O N D O N,

AS ARE TO HAVE PRESENTATIONS AT EASTER, 1819; UPON WHICH CHILDREN
MAY BE ADMITTED MONTHLY (WITH THE EXCEPTION
OF AUGUST) FROM THAT PERIOD.

Note.—Those Gentlemen marked thus * may, if they think proper, present Children
whose Parents are not Free of the City of London.

Note, also, Girls whose Parents may not be Free, are admissible on Free Presentations;
as are also the Sons of Clergymen of the Church of England.

*THE Right Hon. John Atkins, Lord Mayor, Mansion House.

*The Right Worshipful Sir William Curtis, Bart. President,
Lombard-street.

Sir Watkin Lewis, Knt.

Sir Richard Carr Glyn, Bart. Arlington-street.

*Sir John Eamer, Knt. No. 5. Town Hall, Southwark.

*Sir John Perring, Bart. Bishopsgate-street.

Sir James Shaw, Bart, America-square.

Sir William Leighton, Knt. Fenchurch-buildings.

*John Ansley, Esq. No. 52, Broad-street.

Sir Charles Flower, Bart. No. 27, Finsbury-square.

Thomas Smith, Esq. Crescent, New Bridge-street.

Joshua Jonathan Smith, Esq. Bennet's-hill, Doctor's-commons.

*Sir Matthew Bloxam, Knt. No. 3, Birchin-lane.

Sir Claudius S. Hunter, Bart. No. 3, Queen-street, May Fair.

George Scholey, Esq. Old Swan Stairs.

*Sir William Domville, Bart. No. 7, New Ormond-street.

Samuel Birch, Esq. Cornhill.

Matthew Wood, Esq. Falcon-square.

Christopher Smith, Esq. No. 7, Adam-street, Adelphi.

*Christopher Magnay, Esq. College-hill, Thames-street.

George Bridges, Esq. Tower-hill.

*William Heygate, Esq. No. 25, New Bridge-street.

Robert Albion Cox, Esq. Little Britain.

- John Thomas Thorp, Esq. Aldgate.
 *Robert Waithman, Esq. Fleet-street.
 *Richard Rothwell, Esq. King-street, Cheapside.
 The Worshipful James Palmer, Esq. Treasurer, Christ's Hospital.
 *William Sandell Angell, Esq. Cornhill.
 *Thomas Atkinson, Esq. Old Swan Stairs.
 *Mr. Thomas Ayres, Fenchurch-street.
 Abraham Atkins, Esq. Dockhead.
 William Astell, Esq. Old Broad-street.
 James Brant, Esq. No. 150, Cheapside.
 Right Hon. Earl of Bridgewater, Grosvenor-square.
 Thomson Bonar, Esq. No. 51, Broad-street.
 Benjamin Brown, Esq. No. 157, Cheapside.
 *Nathaniel Brickwood, Esq. No. 1. Crescent, Minories.
 *John Brooks, Esq. Chancery-lane.
 Right Hon. Earl of Bristol, St. James's-square.
 Sir Frederick Baker, Bart. Jermyn-street.
 John William Burchall, Esq. Walthamstow.
 Thomas Brandram, Esq. No. 17, Size-lane.
 *John Bent, Esq. No. 21, Sackville-street.
 Edward Colebatch, Esq. No. 157, Minories.
 *William Clarke, Esq. Stock Exchange.
 John Cator, Esq. Beckenham, Kent.
 Alexander Copland, Esq. No. 29, Great George-street.
 *Henry Clark, Esq. Gracechurch-street.
 Charles Cullen, Esq. Camberwell Grove.
 Right Hon. Lord Calthorpe, Grosvenor-square.
 *Alexander Copland, Jun. Esq. No. 29, Great George-street.
 John Christie, Esq. No. 6, Queen-street, May Fair.
 *Benjamin Cole, Esq. Stock Exchange.
 *Right Hon. Lord De Dunstanville and Basset, Upper Grosvenor-
 street,
 William Joseph Denison, Esq. No. 94, Pall Mall.
 His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Piccadilly.
 Right Hon. Earl of Egremont, Grosvenor-place.
 Mr. Edward Frisby, No. 35, Basinghall-street.
 Sir James Graham, Bart. No. 1, Portland-place.
 Pascoe Grenfell, Esq. Charles-street, St. James's.
 Gabriel Gillett, Esq. Guildford-street.
 Rev. Peter Guillebaud, Mr. Lea's, Old Jewry.

- *Peak Garland, Esq. No. 2, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street.
- *George Grote, Esq. Threadneedle-street.
- George Green, Esq. Poplar.
- Edward Howard, Esq. Cork-street, Bond-street.
- *Thomson Hankey, Esq. No. 7, Mincing-lane.
- *Most Noble Francis, Marquis of Hastings.
- *Thomas Harvey, Esq. Portland-place.
- *Edward Hollond, Esq. No. 48, Charles-street.
- *Thomas Stanhope Hollond, Esq. No. 48, Charles-street.
- *George Henckell, Esq. No. 12, Welbeck-street.
- John Hambrough, Esq. No. 16, Hereford-street, Park-lane.
- Samuel Hoare, Esq. Lombard-street.
- Thomas Helps, Esq. Cheapside.
- Charles Frederick Johnson, Esq. Royal Exchange.
- Anthony Kirwan, Esq. No. 79, Pall Mall.
- *Matthew Kirwan, Esq. Rich's-court.
- *Sir John William Lubbock, Bart. Mildred's-court, Poultry.
- Thomas Henry Lamb, Esq. Golden-square.
- *Right Hon. Lord Viscount Lowther, Spring-gardens.
- Right Hon. Earl of Lonsdale, Charles-street, Berkeley-square.
- William Mellish, Esq. Shadwell Dock.
- *James Mangles, Esq. Wapping.
- Mr. John Ryland Mander, No. 50, Cannon-street.
- William Merle, Esq. Little Britain.
- Samuel Mills, Esq. Finsbury-place.
- *Andrew John Nash, Esq. Cornhill.
- *Charles Noel Noel, Esq. Barham-court, Maidstone.
- George Augustus Nash, Esq. Cornhill.
- Francis M. Ommanney, Esq. No. 21, Norfolk-street, Strand.
- Daniel Pinder, Esq. Pilgrim-street, Blackfriars.
- James Powell, Esq. No. 18, Little St. Helens.
- *Robert Prickett, Esq. No. 74, Harley-street.
- *Thomas Platt, Esq. Stamford-street, Blackfriars.
- *Thomas Pitcher, Esq. Grove Cottage, Blackheath.
- William Pinchback, Esq. Camberwell.
- John Perry, Esq. No. 62, Montagu-square.
- Louis Hayes Petit, Esq. No. 9, New Square, Lincoln's-inn.
- Thomas Ponton, Jun. Esq. No. 4, Hill-street, Berkeley-square.
- John Rogers, Esq. No. 31, Swithin's-lane.
- *Abraham Wildey Robarts, Esq. Lombard-street.

- *Francis Rogers, Esq. Messrs. Masters', Chancery-lane.
- *Miles Stringer, Esq. Monument-yard.
- William Samler, Esq. St. Andrew's Hill.
- *Right Hon. Earl Spencer, St. James's-place.
- Randolph Stracey, Esq. Whitechapel.
- *Charles Stuart, Esq. No. 8, Tower-street.
- Charles Hampden Turner, Esq. Rooke's Nest, Godstone, Surry.
- *Alfred Thorp, Esq. No. 14, Aldgate.
- Andrew Henry Thompson, Esq. No. 51, Old Broad-street.
- John Usborne, Esq. Broad-street Buildings.
- *Peter Vere, Esq. No. 35, Grosvenor-place.
- Sir Robert Wigram, Knt. Connought-place.
- Owen Williams, Esq. Hill-street.
- David Walters, Esq. Mr. Nettervill's, Stock Exchange.
- *Edward White, Esq. Greek-street, Soho.
- *Jesse Watts-Russel, Esq. No. 33, Portland-place.
- *John Williams, Esq. No. 78, Cornhill.
- *Richard Wace, Esq. Castle-street, Falcon-square.
- John Woolmore, Esq. Jerusalem Coffee-house, Cornhill.
- John Ashly Warre, Esq. Stratford-place.
- Thomas Courtenay Warner, Esq. Walthamstow.
- John Wells, Esq. Bickley, near Bromley, Kent.
- *Major William Henry Wilby, Mr. Wilby's, Christ's Hospital.
- *Thomas Weeding, Esq. No. 96, Guildford-street.

Presentations for Six Girls, on or before the 24th of June, 1819.

- James Mitchell, Esq. No. 40, Lombard-street.
- Matthew Wood, Esq. Alderman, Falcon-square.
- William Willis, Jun. Esq. New Bridge-street.
- John Hodson Durand, Esq. Woodcot Lodge, Carshalton.
- Right Hon. Lord Gwydir, Privy Gardens.
- Frederick Hodgson, Esq. Clarendon Hotel, Bond-street.